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This attachment contains translations of articles from the New Fourth and New Fifth issues of Tzu Yu (自由) (Freedom), a monthly magazine published in Hong Kong by the new Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. It is to be noted, however, that, according to its cover page, the magazine is published by the "Freedom Society" (Tzu Yu She) (自由社).

Articles from the New Fourth Issue of Tzu Yu: 5 December 1947

25X1A [] Note: In the Second New Issue of Tzu Yu (Freedom) there appeared an editorial entitled "Hasten the Democratic Victory", in which was proposed the convening of a new Political Consultative Conference (PCC) of all democratic parties and groups in China. The favorable comments on this editorial received by the editorial office of Tzu Yu prompted it to pose four questions concerning a new PCC to various well-known democratic individuals, one of whom was LIU Ya-tzu / 柳 亞 士 / []

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LIU's answers to the four questions are contained in the article translated below. The four questions asked by the editors of Tzu Yu were as follows:

1. How shall democratic parties and groups cooperate with one another?
2. Should there be another PCC of the democratic parties and groups in China?
3. What should be the form of the new truly democratic coalition government?
4. What should be the new political principles of the new democratic coalition government?

A NEW POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE SHOULD BE CONVENED

By LIU Ya-tzu

The Answers To Four Pertinent Questions:

- I. The democratic factions within the Kuomintang, the Chinese Communist Party, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic Farmers and Workers Party, the Chinese National Salvation Association, the China "Chih-Kung" (救 公) Party, the China Democratic Reconstruction Association and all other democratic parties, groups and cliques must unite closely, with each, however, maintaining its own entity, but cooperating with one another, through a proper division of duties, in the task of overthrowing the dictator (Generalissimo CHIANG Kai-shek) and uprooting the rotten system set up by the compradores and fascists. Only in this way can China emerge from her semi-feudal and semi-colonial status as a New China, guided by the principles of equality, freedom and happiness - the Three People's Principles (San Min Chu I).
- II. After the downfall of the present dictator, all members of the political parties and groups mentioned above and all democratic non-partisans should convene a New Political Consultative Conference. This time, however, because all the reactionary leaders of the Kuomintang, the Youth Corps and the Social Democratic Party and all other reactionary elements will have already been handed over to the people's courts to be tried as war criminals, they naturally will not be able to participate in this conference.
- III. We must adopt a "democratic system of government", and elect Madame SUN Yat-sen, the mother of the Chinese Republic and leader of the democratic faction within the Kuomintang, as chairman of the Coalition Government, and MAO Tse-tung of the Chinese Communist Party and CHANG (張 三) of the China Democratic League, as Vice Chairman. We must also elect several commissioners, with the democratic factions within the Kuomintang, the Chinese Communist Party and the China Democratic League each represented by 1/4 of the total number of commissioners, and with the rest of the commissioners representing all the other democratic parties and non-partisans combined.
- IV. The political principles of the democratic faction within the Kuomintang, the Chinese Communist Party, the China Democratic League and also of all other democratic parties should be thoroughly discussed at a joint conference, and those most suitable should be selected as the guiding principles of the Coalition Government. In connection with the internal affairs of our country, these principles should adhere to the policy of assistance to the peasants and industrial workers, as outlined by Dr. SUN Yat-sen, the father of the Chinese Republic, in an attempt to effect the following:
 - a. The "equalization of land-ownership" so that "the farmer will be able to plow his own land", and the enactment of land reform measures so as to give the farmers, who

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comprise over 80% of the total population of China, an opportunity to stand on their own feet again.

b. Protection of the rights of the workers and businessmen, and cooperation between labor and management.

In connection with our foreign affairs, these principles should (1) adhere to the "legacy" bequeathed us by Dr. SUN Yat-sen, who asked us "to abolish all unequal treaties", and "to ally ourselves and cooperate with those other peoples of the world who treat us as equals", and (2) should aim at maintaining close relations with both the Soviet Union and the United States, supporting the United Nations, eliminating the remnants of fascism and safeguarding world peace in an effort to attain universal justice.

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THE AWAKENING OF THE CHINESE CITIZENS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Air Mail - New York 10 November 1947) - A group of overseas Chinese, including members of Chinese political parties and groups, persons without any party affiliations, representatives of business and religious groups, representatives of students' associations and other Chinese from Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, held a "United China Democratic Peace Conference" in New York City on 9 November 1947. It was decided that a Democratic China Peace League be organized to promote peace and democracy in China. During the conference, FENG YU-hsiang (馮玉祥)* and nine others were elected members of the Executive Committee of the new League. A proclamation was also issued by this League. In a telegram to General Marshall, the League protested against further United States aid to CHIANG Kai-shek. The proclamation of the League called upon all overseas Chinese to unite and help bring the Chinese civil war to an early end, thus establishing peace and democracy in China.

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UNITED STATES' SECRET DOCUMENT

An Outline of the Wedemeyer Plan

The Nan Ch'iao Daily News (南僑日報) of Singapore revealed in one of its recent issues the contents of Wedemeyer's secret report. This revelation was based on a special dispatch from the Peiping correspondent of this paper, the information having been obtained by the correspondent with great difficulty, because most of the important material was acquired directly from leading diplomatic officials. Inasmuch as all the news sent either by mail or by telegram must pass through strict censorship in all Nanking Government controlled areas, any reporter caught by the secret servicemen attempting to send any report on the dictatorial or traitorous activities of the Nanking Government would have his news story killed and would even be in great danger of losing his life. This report in question was written in the middle of October, entrusted to a foreign friend who secretly mailed it to Hongkong, and then was forwarded by airmail to Singapore for publication. The following is only a brief description of "General Wedemeyer's Plan":

1. The Wedemeyer Plan is similar to the Marshall Plan in that it aims to carry out the Truman Doctrine in China and thus help realize America's expansion program by making the Chinese reactionary government a puppet of the United States.

2. The Wedemeyer Plan is almost a reprint of the "TANAKA (田中) Memorial". The only difference lies in the fact that Tanaka proposed that the "Continental Policy" should first be carried out with Manchuria as the base from which activities could extend southward, while the Wedemeyer Plan favors South China as a base, from which activities can extend northward. Nevertheless, the ultimate objective of transforming China into a colony is identical in both cases.

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3. The Wedemeyer Plan proposes to divide China into six areas and stresses the need for the establishment of a modern communication system in the Northeast and Southwest areas so that these areas can be used as future bases in the event of war with Soviet Russia.

4. In preparation for war with Soviet Russia, Wedemeyer proposes the construction of a continental railroad extending from Kwangchowwan, Kwangtung Province, to Tihua, Sinkiang Province.

5. The area north of the 40th parallel in North China and Manchuria will be regarded as "military zones" and will be held only long enough to "delay" the enemy and are to be given up whenever necessary.

6. The area between the 30th and 40th parallels, including the areas drained by the Yellow River and the Yangtze River, should be strongly defended against the Chinese Communists. The North China area must be held for at least the next two years.

7. South China below the 30th parallel should become the Sino-American economic reconstruction area, similar to the Anti-Communist area set up in North China prior to the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War on 7 July 1937. The U.S.A. should conduct its military, economic and political affairs from headquarters at Canton and Taiwan.

8. Taiwan should become a strategic American outpost and the supply base for American war supplies flowing into China, all American and Japanese ammunition and supplies to be funneled through Taiwan and then shipped to China's interior to aid CHANG's troops.

9. Either a railway or a modern highway, which can also serve as an airstrip, should be constructed from Amoy to Canton in order to facilitate the transportation of war supplies.

10. Pirnie-Lee & Co., an American company, should monopolize the economic reconstruction of Kwangtung Province, including the building of the Huang-p'u (黃埔) Harbor and other important engineering constructions.

11. Part of the Wedemeyer Plan has already been put into effect. For example, the appointment of T.V. SOONG and Wai Tao-ming (魏道明), both pro-Americans, as governors of Kwangtung and Taiwan respectively, was in accordance with the Wedemeyer Plan.

12. Shortly after the departure of Wedemeyer, the Chinese civil war took a decided turn. The troops of General LIU Pai-ch'eng (劉伯承) and General CH'EN I (陳毅) drove southward, thus nullifying part of Wedemeyer's Plan. It is even possible that the entire plan may fail, which well explains why the American Government refuses to publish Wedemeyer's report. After all, it is rather late for Wedemeyer's ingenuity to save the present dictatorial Government from destruction.

BEWARE OF AMERICAN PLOTS IN CHINA

By T'ieh Sheng (鐵生)*

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Note: T'ieh-sheng are possibly the personal names of CHANG T'ieh-sheng / 張鐵生/, a well-known Chinese Communist writer).

At the present time, there are in existence two opposing camps among the nations of the world. One is the democratic, anti-imperialistic camp and the other, the imperialistic, anti-democratic camp.

The imperialistic, anti-democratic camp is led by the powerful imperialistic nation, the United States, whose aim is to conquer the world. At this very moment she is endeavoring to enslave Europe and Asia.

What is the American policy in Europe today? In an attempt to subjugate Europe, she has been implementing two policies, namely, (1) the Truman Doctrine and (2) the Marshall Plan. In accordance with the Truman Doctrine, she has invaded Greece, and in accordance with the Marshall Plan, Western Europe. Basically these two policies are not two but one.

What is the American policy in Asia today? We already know that the Americans are also implementing the Truman Doctrine in China. The Truman Doctrine is helping to prolong the civil war in Greece; it is achieving the same purpose in China.

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Nevertheless, the world-wide effort to safeguard peace and democracy is greater than that of the American reactionaries and anti-democrats, those war-loving people and war-mongers in America. At the present time, standing on the ramparts of democracy and engaged in a fight to the finish with the United States are not only the Chinese and the Greeks but also the French and Italians, who are more than willing to sacrifice their lives in order to defeat the American plot to enslave all of Europe and Asia.

It goes without saying that the Chinese people who have taken their stand on the democratic front will continue their struggle until American imperialism in China is eliminated. Therefore, not only should we oppose any American aid to the Nanking Government, regardless of whether it is the U.S.\$300,000,000 loan or any other form of assistance, for every American dollar given to the Nanking Government means only the loss of so many Chinese lives in return, but we should also be aware of the fact that the so-called "peace talks" are merely part of the American plot to give new life to the reactionaries in China who are fast dying off.

Articles from the New Fifth Issue of Tzu Yu: 25 January 1947.

A LETTER FROM FENG YU-HSIANG (馮玉祥) (THE
"CHRISTIAN GENERAL") TO LI JEN-CH'AO (李任潮)

The American people are observing closely
the organization of the democratic faction
within the Kuomintang.

In a letter he sent from the United States to LI Jen-ch'ao (李任潮), FENG Huan-cheng (馮煥章) gives a detailed report on the attitude of the American people towards the situation in China. Because of the special significance of this letter, it is given below in its entirety.

Washington
21 December, 1947

Dear Jen-ch'ao:

When I arrived in Washington, I received your letter through Mr. CH'EN Han-sheng (陳翰笙). I thank you for writing to me from Hongkong. I shall give you a brief report of what I have discovered out here.

1. There are many persons in the United States Congress who are in sympathy with our democratic struggle against the dictator.
2. However, there are also many who unconditionally support CHIANG Kai-shek.
3. Therefore, debates in Congress concerning China often last for several days without any definite conclusion being reached.
4. Originally, it was planned to give CHIANG a loan of U.S.\$88,000,000. This figure was first cut down to U.S.\$60,000,000, then, after a long debate, to U.S.\$20,000,000 and finally, at yesterday's session (20 December 1947), to U.S.\$18,000,000. Moreover, this amount will not be given in cash but only in goods.

5. The Americans fear the word "Communism" and the letter "C" (? the Russian equivalent for S?). Whenever they hear the word "Communism", they immediately associate it with the awful "C" (?S?) country (?CCCP which equals USSR?).

6. We have tried our best to explain our position to the Americans. When they heard that there are a great many progressives in the Kuomintang, that these progressives had already held a general meeting on 12 November (1947) in Hongkong, that they are planning to expand their activities in the near future and that they included representatives even from North China and the Northwest, the Americans were very much impressed. They said that a good Coalition Government can surely be formed from this movement. Then, with peace and freedom in China, reconstruction can begin, and China can then start to export and import goods.

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7. The United States will soon send representatives to Hongkong to investigate whether there is such a wonderful organization as we have described.

8. The United States places very much importance on whether our organization is overt or secret and whether we have issued any statements to the public. When I told them (members of Congress?) that ours is an overt organization and that we have already issued a "Manifesto", they said, "good, we will then give you our assistance."

The above is some of the important news. I repeat - it is extremely important that ours should be an overt organization and that we should issue public statements. In these statements we must be careful not to use any persons' names but only the name of the organization. I have told several influential men in America that, if the United States helped CHIANG Kai-shek kill the Chinese people, the United States would never be able to get back her money from the Chinese people. They asked me how I knew and I told them that a great number of organizations and individuals in China thought likewise. Then I told them, in detail, about you, Madame SUN Yat-sen (孫逸仙), Mrs. LIAO (廖夫人), General TS'AI T'ing-k'ai (蔡廷鍇), Mr. SHEN Chun-ju (陳鈞儒), Mr. HUANG (黃), Mr. LO (羅), Mr. LIANG (梁), Mr. XU (徐) and others. I talked about you and all the others as if I were reciting from a book; I mentioned all of you every opportunity I had to chat with the Americans. (members of Congress?).

It seems that the American people do not know much about China. We must do our best to conduct more intensive propaganda activities, and I hope that you and the others will put forth your best efforts in this respect, by writing to the Congressmen of the United States and to various American newspapers and magazines.

Yours sincerely,
FENG YU-hsiang (馮玉祥).

P.S. My best regards to your wife and friends. I shall return to New York tomorrow and then proceed to Chicago to deliver a few speeches.

FENG HUAN-CHANG (馮煥章) TOURS THE UNITED STATES

AND SPEAKS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE - FENG IS ATTEMPT-

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ING TO OVERTHROW CHIANG'S DICTATORIAL GOVERNMENT

Note: FENG Huan-chang is the so-called "courtesy name" of
FENG YU-hsiang /馮玉祥/, the "Christian General").

Recently, the Nanking Government ordered General FENG Huan-chang (馮煥章) to return to China from America. This order was issued because FENG had "defamed the Generalissimo" and had urged the U.S. Government not to give aid to China. Following this order, the Kuomintang passed a resolution expelling General FENG from the party. However, General FENG did not obey "the order" to return to China. Today, he is still traveling in the United States, urging the American people not to give aid to CHIANG, for U.S. aid to CHIANG would only mean the prolonging of the civil war in China. According to a United Press dispatch of the 14th (January 1948), FENG YU-hsiang told a reporter that he will not comply with the order of the Nanking Government to return to China. He said he will remain loyal to the anti-CHIANG forces in China. He will soon hold a press conference to tell the American public that he has decided to continue his nation-wide tour in an attempt to urge the American people to oppose the U.S. aid to China. Since the establishment of the Chinese Republic, FENG has fought on the side of CHIANG as often as he has fought against CHIANG. Today, he has once more severed all relations with CHIANG. At the same time, he has abandoned his mission of conducting a survey on irrigation and waterway systems in America. FENG had arrived in America on 14 September 1946 as a member of the Chinese Waterway and Irrigation Investigation Commission. FENG told the reporters that "between the 1st and 3rd of this month (January 1948), the democratic faction within the Kuomintang had held a meeting in Hongkong and, at this meeting, it was decided to organize a Revolutionary Committee (革命委員會) of the Kuomintang. I consider it a great honor to have been elected a member of this Committee. Now I swear that I will fight together with all my democratic comrades in the Kuomintang for the

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overthrow of CHIANG's dictatorial administration and for the establishment of peace and democracy in China." FENG further stated that "the democratic forces in China include the Chinese Communist Party, the Democratic League and the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee (國民革命委員會). Although there is no official connection among the various democratic parties and groups in Hongkong, there are considerable individual contacts among their members." When the reporter asked: "Since you came to the United States under a Chinese passport, what will you do when the Chinese Government revokes this passport?" FENG replied, "That does not bother me! Dr. SUN Yat-sen had no passport, and, moreover, there was a warrant out for his arrest; and yet he travelled about in foreign countries." FENG further pointed out that it is very dangerous for him to return to China under the present government. If he can remain in the United States, he can be of more service to the cause of democracy in China. FENG believes that most of the American people agree with his views on CHIANG. He pointed out that CHIANG had disregarded the teachings of Dr. SUN Yat-sen almost twenty years ago. 95% of the Chinese living in the United States also agree with his views, the remaining 5% consisting of those who either do not understand the real situation or have some connection with CHIANG's government. FENG concluded by saying that "with the exception of a few Chinese newspapers which are either owned by CHIANG's political supporters or subsidized by the Kuomintang, the 20 to 30 other Chinese language newspapers in New York and San Francisco all support my views."

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AN INTERVIEW WITH TS'AI T'ING-K'AI (蔡廷鍇)

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QUESTION: After Governor T.V. SOONG's visit to Hongkong on an inspection tour, the newspapers in Kwangtung Province and Hongkong published various reports concerning your meeting with the Governor. What have you to say about these reports, General TS'AI?

ANSWER: All the news printed by the newspapers are stated clearly enough. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to elaborate any further. Any understanding person can easily discover, though, the two diametrically opposed motives behind the various news reports - Some of the newspapers attempted to report the news faithfully; the others attempted to slander me. Since Mr. SOONG and I are good old friends, there was no reason for his not visiting me when he came to Hongkong. There was nothing unusual about this and people should not try to make a mountain out of a mole hill. Last year, Mr. SOONG and I travelled by plane together to various places. This time, we also spent some time together visiting the scenic spots in Hongkong.

QUESTION: Is it true that Governor SOONG asked you to return with him to Canton to work with him?

ANSWER: We are friends and when we were together, we talked about everything. In our conversation I cannot deny that he invited me to return to Canton but that was purely a personal invitation.

QUESTION: Then, do you intend to return to Canton, General TS'AI?

ANSWER: Kwangtung Province is my native place and some members of my family are still living in Canton. At any time I may decide to go to Canton to visit my family and friends.

QUESTION: Do you intend to return and restore peace and order in your native place and maintain your friendship with Governor SOONG?

ANSWER: Personally speaking, there is no reason why I should not return to help my native place and continue my friendship with the Governor, but, practically speaking, things are not so simple as they seem.

QUESTION: What have you to say about the matter of peace and order in your native place, General TS'AI?

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ANSWER : The Kwangtung problem is the China problem and also, we may say, part of the current world problem. It cannot be handled separately. It also touches on the question of "system" and cannot be solved by a simple change of personnel. As long as the dictatorial system remains, and democracy does not exist in China, then no matter who may attempt to solve the Kwangtung problem, it will not be solved. Is it not true that the cry for "peace and the extermination of the bandits" is becoming louder every day? But apparently the louder the cry, the more unrest there is, and the more bandits there are. What are the reasons for all this? First, we must discover the reasons for such "unrest" and "banditry". By no means should we take any drastic step blindly.

QUESTION: Then will you please tell me what the real causes of such "unrest" and "banditry" are?

ANSWER : If the dictator is not intentionally trying to destroy the Chinese people, then he should reflect on why Communism has developed so rapidly in China. If we say that this development is the result of the success of the Communists in deceiving the people, we may as well say that it is the result of the rebellious attitude of the dictator and the violation of the Three People's Principles (San Min Chu I) by the Kuomintang. The dictator has not only failed to oppose the Imperialists and eliminate Feudalism in China, but he also has failed to implement the three policies advocated by Dr. SUN Yat-sen, namely, "the establishment of an alliance with the Soviet Union", "cooperation with the (Chinese) Communists" and "the giving of assistance to the industrial workers and peasants". On the contrary, he has brought "Fascism" and "Feudal Bureaucracy" to China. In foreign affairs he has cooperated with the reactionaries of the United States and in domestic affairs he has encouraged the local cutthroats and corrupt officials to continue their practice of "squeezing" the people. In addition, he has set up secret terrorist organizations to deprive the people of their civil rights and to terrify them into absolute obedience. All these malpractices have caused many persons of integrity and many promising and talented young men to go over to the side of the Communists. Further, the "kidnapping" method of conscription and the purges conducted to eliminate all those holding opinions at variance with those of the government leaders have forced many loyal and faithful soldiers to join the ranks of the Communists. Inflation, the result of vast amount of paper currency being put into circulation, business monopolies and taxation in kind, have all tended to bring the national economy to the verge of total collapse and have forced the people to take "hazardous chances". Were not these the reasons for the formation of "Bandit Gangs" in Kwangtung Province?

QUESTION: Then how can there be peace in your native place and how China be saved?

ANSWER : I have already pointed out the causes of "unrest" and "banditry" in China. Therefore, our first step should be to do away with the regime of the present dictator and to get rid of all corrupt officials and local cutthroats. In order to succeed in this, we must gather together all our democratic forces and oppose the giving of any aid whatsoever to the dictator by the American reactionaries. In this way only can we hasten the downfall of the dictator. After his downfall, a Democratic Coalition Government should then be set up by the various democratic parties and groups to implement the Three People's Principles. The most important thing is to establish conditions under which the peasants will have their own land to cultivate and the industrial workers will be able to enjoy a higher standard of living. In this way will the unemployment problem be solved and poverty eliminated. And only then can peace be restored in my native place, and only then can China be saved.

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PROGRAM FOR ACTION OF THE KUOMINTANG REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

1. The Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee seeks to implement the Three People's Principles and establish an independent, democratic and prosperous New China.
2. The activities of this Committee are in accordance with the domestic and foreign policies decided upon by the First Kuomintang National Congress (held in Canton in 1924).
3. The present revolutionary mission of this Committee is to overthrow the dictatorial regime of the arch-traitor CHIANG Kai-shek and establish an independent, democratic and peaceful China. The following is what the Committee will attempt to do:
 - A. In the field of oppositional activities, the Committee will do the following:-
 - (1) Oppose CHIANG Kai-shek's policy of unification of China by force and accuse him of being a traitor to both the Kuomintang Party and the country and the chief obstacle in the establishment of a unified, democratic and peaceful China.
Encourage the Chinese people to end the civil war and establish a genuine democracy and a permanent peace.
 - (2) Oppose CHIANG Kai-shek's dictatorship and refuse to recognize his puppet "National Assembly", "Constitution" and "Reorganized Government".
 - (3) Oppose all laws, regulations and "secret service" activities that deprive the people of their fundamental rights.
Fight for the improvement of the people's living conditions, for freedom of religion, speech, assembly and the press, for freedom from want, unemployment and fear, and for the right of the people to form associations, to petition and to hold demonstrations.
 - (4) Oppose all the financial and economic policies that help prolong the civil war and are designed to drain the life blood of the people.
Arouse the people against conscription, forced labor, collection of taxes in kind, the government's commandeering of goods and the issuance of vast amounts of paper currency.
Abolish all forms of extortion, miscellaneous taxes and economic restrictions.
 - (5) Oppose all forms of cultural and educational policies that enhance the dictatorship and stifle all democratic ideals.
Summon the people to rise up and oppose fascist and secret service training and all other forms of education that tend to transform the people into slaves of the feudal lords and foreign imperialists.
Encourage democratic culture and education and fight for freedom of learning and of thought.
 - (6) Oppose the policy of the American reactionaries who are meddling in China's internal affairs and prolonging the civil war in China.
Demand the withdrawal from China of American soldiers and the Army Advisory Group and the termination of all military and financial aid to Generalissimo CHIANG.
Refuse to recognize the so-called Sino-American Trade Agreement and any loans given the CHIANG Government.
Enter into diplomatic relations with those peoples of the world who treat us on the basis of equality and, together with these peoples, eliminate the causes helping to prolong the civil war in China, thus bringing peace to the Far East and the rest of the world.
 - B. In the field of constructive activities, the Committee will seek to accomplish the following:-
 - (1) Replace CHIANG Kai-shek's despotic regime with a democratic regime established as a result of universal suffrage.
Organize a coalition-government of all democratic parties, groups and individuals which shall be the highest political organ during the period of transition before the establishment of a democratic regime.
 - (2) Institute universal suffrage, giving all Chinese citizens, except the traitors and the civil war criminals, the right to vote, without discriminating against persons because of wealth, sex, education, religion and race.
 - (3) Elect the people's representatives by a popular vote. Establish a National Assembly, draft and promulgate a Constitution and exercise the rights stipulated in the Constitution.
 - (4) Simplify the election procedures so as to prevent the elections from being controlled and manipulated.
 - (5) Protect all the rights and liberties enjoyed by the people of any democratic country.

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- (6) Have the members of the legislative body elected by the people. Have the administrative organs responsible to the legislative body.
 - (7) Guarantee the absolute independence of the judiciary so that there is no interference from either the administrative or military organs.
 - (8) Eliminate corruption and dishonesty in the government administration, simplify the government administrative machinery and raise the standard of living of the civil servants.
 - (9) Establish provincial self-government, clearly define the central and local administrative powers on an equitable basis, abolish the Pao Chia (保甲) system and have all candidates for public office nominated by the people.
 - (10) Recognize the principle of racial equality and self-determination.
 - (11) Establish, in accordance with the principle of national sovereignty, cordial and friendly relations with all other nations in order to maintain peace and equality among all nations.
Support international peace organizations and promote international cultural activities in order to safeguard peace in the Far East and the entire world.
 - (12) Review all agreements and treaties with foreign countries and abrogate all those that are detrimental to the interests and integrity of China. Conclude new treaties on the principle of mutual assistance and equality.
 - (13) Eliminate all possibilities of the revival of Japanese imperialism and obtain sufficient reparations from the Japanese for damages and losses sustained by the Chinese people during the war.
 - (14) Develop national enterprises in order to eliminate bureaucracy. Eliminate monopolies by raising the standard of living of the people, by encouraging the operation of cooperatives, and by confiscating the wealth of the rich and powerful families.
 - (15) Render assistance to the farmers' and laborers' organizations, guaranteeing the farmers the possession of their own lands to cultivate, and the laborers an eight hour working day.
 - (16) Effect a democratic educational system, guarantee freedom in studies and research work, eliminate illiteracy within a definite period of time and offer every citizen the equal opportunity to study.
 - (17) Protect the rights of women by law, provide equal opportunities for them in business and politics, increase their vocational fields, give them the opportunity to study, and protect the welfare of the professional women during pregnancy and child-birth.
 - (18) Protect all overseas Chinese through diplomatic channels, improve their social position in the countries in which they are living, help them obtain a good education, and bring about closer cultural and economic ties between them and their mother country.
-